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657 During 1960 the Public Health Service initiated a program to provide domestic water and improved sanitation facilities in Papago villages where local arrangements could be worked out, and where water could be supplied from existing wells or developed at reasonable cost.

Under this program, local Indians provide necessary labor for the installation, purchase purely personal items of equipment, and establish a system for local maintenance of the water lines and tanks. The Public Health Service provides the equipment and pipe for a water distribution system, including a water line to each home.

The current program will continue until all villages that meet the necessary requirements have been supplied with water distribution systems and sanitary facilities.

At the end of June, 1963, the following village water projects had been completed: Quijotoa, Kaka, Hotason Vo, Havasu Kakya, Sil Kakya, and Schuchuli. In the case of the latter two only well improvement was programmed. Work is in progress in the following villages: Topawa, Pisinimo, Ali Chuk, Gu Vo, and Viopuli, and work is expected to start in the near future in Santa Rosa, Cowlic, Anegam, and Gu Komelik.

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491 Public Utilities and Transportation. Good roads, power lines, and telephones are usually found side by side on the reservation, reaching, of course, the principal centers of population. Roughly speaking, this involves the arc

from the eastern border of the reservation near Three Points, through Sells, Quijotoa, and Santa Rosa to Chuichu with a branch running south from Sells to San Miguel and a second branch running west from Quijotoa to Ajo. The neglected areas, and the areas of smallest population, are in the east central (Schuk Toak District) and in the northwest and southwest sections of the main reservation (See map 4).

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Roads. A paved state highway (86) crosses the central section of the reservation, connecting Tucson and Ajo. Reservation villages served by this highway are: Havana Nakya, Ali Chukson, Sells, Quijotoa and Wahak Hotonok (San Simon). A paved county highway connects the observatory on Kitt Peak with Highway 86 about 10 miles inside the eastern boundry of the reservation. Another paved highway, built and maintained by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, connects with Highway 86 at Quijotoa and runs north to the reservation line near Chuichu. Here it connects with a paved highway into the town of Casa Grande on State Highway 84. This road serves the villages of Santa Rosa, Anegam, Gu Komelik and Chuichu.

Except for the paved roads mentioned above the only standard all-weather road on the reservation is from Sells to San Miguel, a distance of about 25 miles. Five additional miles of standard roads are found in the loop connecting Gu Achi with the Quijotoa highway and in the irrigated district at Chuichu. San Xavier is served by a paved highway which

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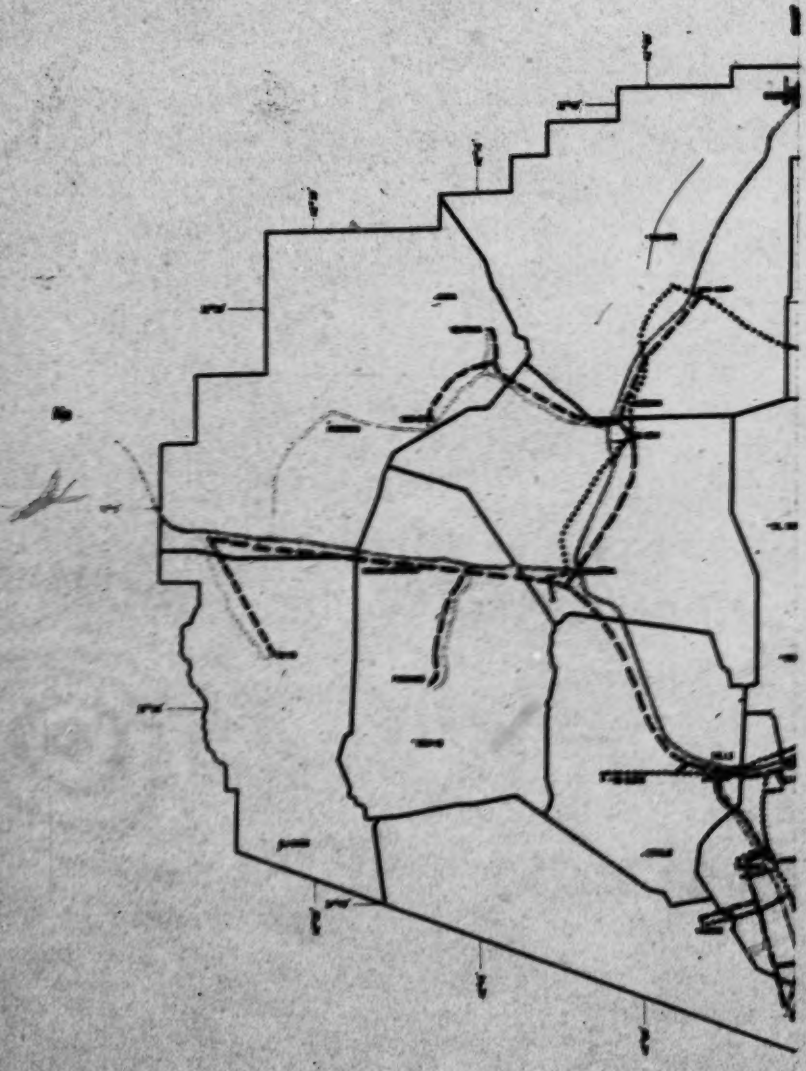

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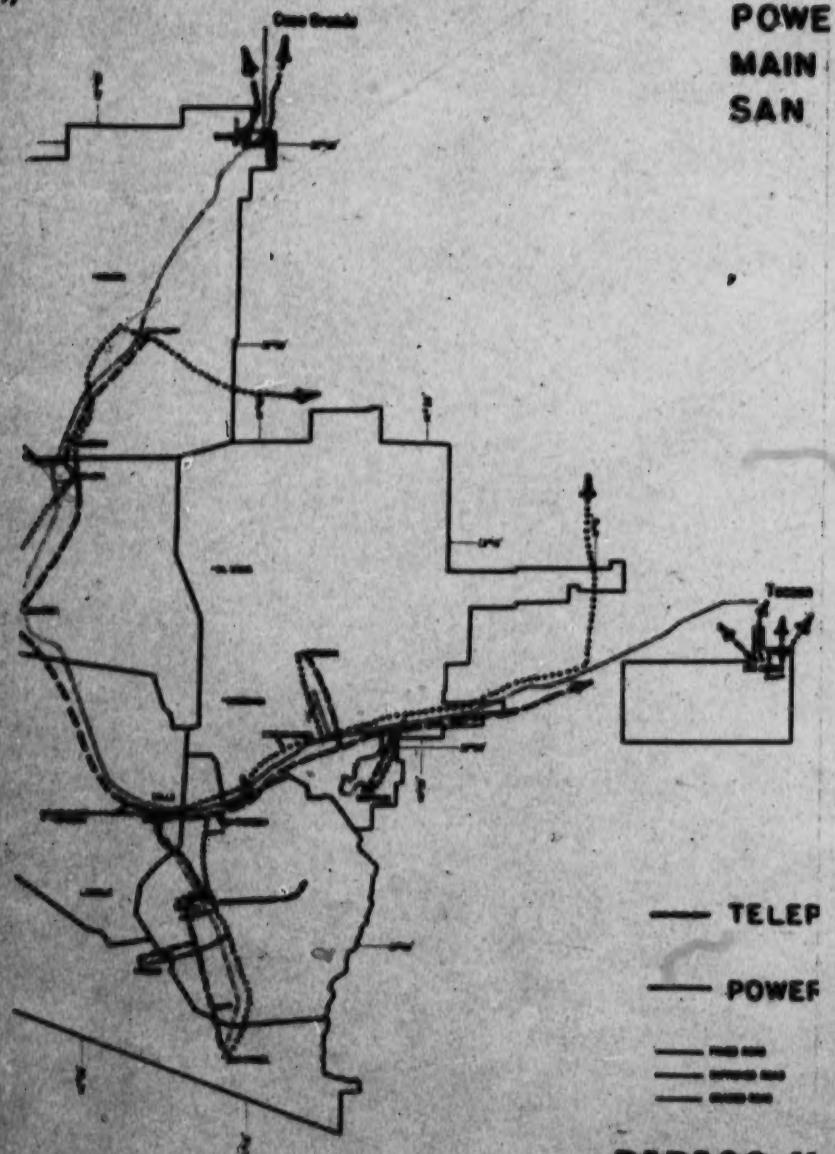

PAPAGO II

[A-34-A2]

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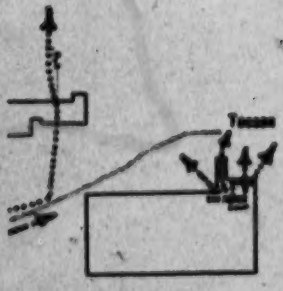
MAP 4

POWER & TELEPHONE LINES MAIN PAPAGO RESERVATION & SAN XAVIER



TELEPHONE LINES

POWER LINES

PAPAGO INDIAN RESERVATION

1963

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Some telephone lines not taken over by the Mountain States company are maintained by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and some, formerly operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, have been abandoned. The BIA lines run from Choulic to San Miguel, the Ajo highway to Pisinimo, and a branch line to Ventana. Service lines from the Ajo highway to Hotason Vo (Charco 27) and Hickiwan, from Gu Vo to Pia Oik, and from Gu Komelik to Chuichu have been abandoned. Chuichu is now served through the Casa Grande exchange.

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Power Lines. Both the Tucson Gas, Electric Light and Power Company and Trico Electric Cooperative serve the San Xavier Reservation. On the main reservation, Trico lines carry power to Schuchk, (Santa Rosa Ranch), Havana Nakya, Ali Chukson, Sells, Gu Oidak, Topawa, Vamori, Supi Oidak, Choulic, San Miguel, Quijotoa, Santa Rosa, Anegam, Gu Komelik, and Lake Shore Mine. Chuichu is served by San Carlos Power and Kitt Peak is served by its own line which connects with the Trico line on the Tucson-Sells highway.

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Radio. There are two base stations for radio communication on the main reservation. One is operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs administration office and the other by the BIA-Tribal law and order office. The latter, with six mobile units, operates on the same frequency as the Pima County Sheriff's Office radio system. The Indian Service administration system is a network of three remote stations in Sells and nineteen mobile units. In addition, there is a fixed monitor station at Santa Rosa.

Almost Twenty Per cent of the 634
wage work carried on by men of Gu Vo is in the mines of Ajo. 621
Medical services are sought in Sells or Ajo. Folk medicine 628
is sought in the village of Ali Chuk (Manager's Dam). This 368
village also has a reputation throughout the district as [464]
being a ceremonial center. Ali Chuk, with its irrigation, is [316]
quite autonomous and is oriented toward Mexico. Priests,
residing in Pisinimo, make regular visits to both Gu Vo and
Ali Chuk villages.

Hickiwan District. The villagers of Kaka, Ventana and Vaya Chin commonly associate. (They have the only cattle association in the district). Vaya Chin contains a BIA school wher children from throughout the district attend. [365]
People at "this end" use the telephones in either Ventana [366]
(at Joe Thomas' house) or at the BIA school. They frequently shop, however, at the general store in Santa Rosa. Medical needs are cared for also at Santa Rosa clinic or by the medicine man in Vaya Chin.

The villagers of Hotason Vo (Charco #27), and Schuchuli (Gunsight) participate in political and ceremonial activities with Hickiwan. They commonly go to Covered Wells or to the "Y" near Ajo to shop.

Pisinimo District. Villagers of this district have a great many of the educational, political and commercial needs taken care of by the village of Pisinimo itself. [366]
The trader at San Simon (Vahak Hotonok) provides a "pick-up" store for district residents who work in Sells. Pisinimo has

Schuchk contains but three permanent co-resident groups. There are no churches. During the school year the cook and maintenance man live here. There is a telephone for general use of the district, and, there is a permanently residing pair of Anglo families. Thus, with its phone, its school, its central location for the district council, Schuchk may be classified as a service center but not a village.

Tat Komoli (Jackrabbit) and Shopishk (Sif Oidak District). According to two informants living in Gu Komelik, Tat Komoli contains but three families. There is a church, but no feast house. The entry road is in very poor condition and the Catholic priest seldom visits the village.

Only two people live in Shopishk according to one informant. There is no church and few people visit this place. Nevertheless, a woman lives here who is somewhat famous for her pottery.

In addition to the above settlements, there are about 100 locations which are occupied either permanently or temporarily for a wide variety of purposes. In most instances, they are used by people engaged in stock raising, or in a combination of stock raising and farming who must live more or less permanently near their holdings. It must be recalled that the main Papago Reservation is an area of 4,328 square miles with relatively few miles of improved roads. Some other localities are used temporarily or

[Arizona Labor Camps]

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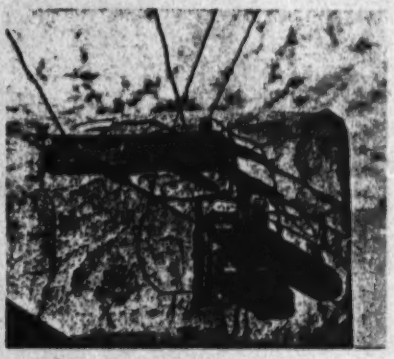

Some camps had electricity...

and cooking was easier.

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Most camps had a wood pile...

and cooking was a problem.